J3. lesue-uri burrows in the ground, often to so great a depth as 10 feet. The genus occurs in Tasmania as well as in Australia.

Caloprymnus, with one species, is a genus instituted by Mr. Thomas in his Catalogue of Marsupials for a form *(C. campestris*)* which combines in a remarkable way the characters of *Jiepyprym-nus*$_t$ *Bettongia,* and *Potorous.* The external characters and the general shape of the skull are as in *Bettongia,* while the molars have the structure of those of *Aepyprymnus.* The last premolar is as in *Potorous.*

Of the genus *Potorous* there are three species, which are Tasmanian as well as Australian. Unlike the other Hat-Kangaroos, the hind-feet are comparatively short, and the animal is therefore less addicted to jumping than its relatives. The rhinarium is naked., and the ears are of fair length.

Sub-Fans.. 3. Hypsiprymnodontinae,—The Musk-Kangaroo, *Hypsiprymnodon,* is the last genus of the present family, and the only genus of this sub-family. It is intermediate between the Macropodidae and the Phalangeridae, the annectant character being mainly the hind-feet, which though they have the same long fourth digit as the Kangaroos, have it more feebly developed, and possess also an opposable hallux, which is one of the salient features in the structure of the Phalangeridae. The tail is naked and scaly; the rhinarium is entirely naked. The ears are large and not furry. The single species, *H. moschatus,* appears to feed upon insects as well as vegetables.

" Its habits are chiefly diurnal, and its actions when not disturbed by no means ungraceful. It progresses in much the same manner as the Kangaroo - Bats *(Potorous),* to which it is closely allied, but procures its food by turning over the debris in the scrubs in search of insects, worms, and tuberous roots, frequently eating the palm berries, which it holds in its fore-paws after the manner of the Phalangers, sitting up on its haunches, or sometimes digging like the bandicoots." This is Mr. Kamsay's description of the animal, which he was the first to discover.[1]

Fam. 2. Plialang°eridae.—The genus

ffypsiprymnodon bridges over the not very wide gap which separates the Kangaroos from the Phalangers. The Phalangers are Marsupials with five fingers and toes; the second and third toes are bound together by a

* ***JProe. Linn,*** *&QC.* JV.tf. *Wales,* t 1877, p. 34,'